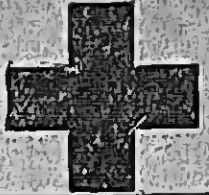




THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 10, 1918

VOL. XXXII. NO. 6

4TH LIBERTY BOND SALE IS LAGGING

Over Half of Time Limit Has Passed And Only One Third Is Subscribed

ALL ASKED TO VOLUNTEER

The sale of bonds on the Fourth Liberty Loan opened Saturday, Sept. 28, as was previously understood, the first week was "honor week," and it was planned that in that time no soliciting should be done, but the people were to be given a chance in that week to come forward and make their purchase on the volunteer system. The remaining two weeks were to be given over to the soliciting for the remainder of the quota.

The sales of honor week amounted to \$26,500 taken by the 128 volunteer subscribers. Since our last publication the amount has been increased to \$29,650 and the number of subscribers has now reached 350.

These figures show that we are considerably behind our schedule, and Chase Webb says if the boys over there were as slow fighting as Antioch is in buying bonds, the Kaiser would have his flag in our village in the next thirty days. Over half of the time has passed and one-third of the quota has been raised. This means that there will have to be a hearty response to the call within the next eight days if we reach our quota.

On account of the prevalence of the epidemic the plans of the solicitors have been materially changed. Some are ill and unable to go on with the work, while sickness in the various homes prevents those who are working from making a thorough canvass.

It therefore becomes necessary to once more urge the people to come to the local banks without being solicited. Every person who can possibly do so is requested to buy a bond, and to come forward and make the purchase without being asked. As loyal citizens we certainly don't want our own home town to get behind, and as present conditions have placed the matter up to each individual, it should behoove each one of us to come forward of our own free will.

Boys Working on Farms to Receive Medals

Uncle Sam wants the name and address of all the boys between the ages of 15 and 20 inclusive, who worked for fourteen weeks or longer on farms last summer. This applies to the boy who worked on his father's or neighbor's farm as well as to the boy who came from the city or some near-by town. Both were doing their "bit" to help win the war, and Uncle Sam wants to show every one of them that he appreciates their help by awarding to each boy a neat, bronze medal.

That the boys may have these medals, the name, age and address of each boy, also the name and address of the farmer for whom he worked should be sent to Frank R. Sherwood, Lake Villa, Illinois, who is County Director for Lake County, of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Regular application blanks will then be filled out, and the medal will be delivered by Uncle Sam, himself, in the near future.

These medals will be highly prized by the boys now and in the years to come. Every boy who did his part on a Lake county farm this summer is entitled to one and his application for a medal is but an assurance of his patriotic loyalty. May the names of all boys who worked the required time on Lake county farms be sent in at once and again prove to our Uncle Sam our loyal support in the great world war.

Pleasure in Making Others Happy.
If those of us who are spending ourselves in the pursuit of empty pleasures stop for a moment and, resolving to look up our ill or less fortunate friends, would go to see them once in a while, or would send some brief message of cheer, we would experience a joy delightfully new and satisfying to ourselves. We would find it far more worth while to be able to lift the spirits of those who are down than to seek our own pleasure.

Assessed Value of Lake County is \$22,023,055

The total assessed valuation of Lake county is \$22,023,055, for this year, according to complete figures issued by the board of review. The total assessed value of lands \$6,286,045; lots \$9,805,685; personal property \$5,801,855; telephone and telegraph \$130,295; banks \$344,415 and railroad property \$94,860. The board of review raised the assessed valuation of personal property to the amount of \$109,930. The grand total assessed value of personal property is \$6,306,240, while that of the real estate is \$15,626,815. This does not include railroad right of way or capital stock of corporations, which are handled by the state.

The number of diamonds has taken a remarkable jump, there being \$47,698 in the county. Other things listed separately, are as follows: Horses, 9,129; cattle, 25,619; mules, 155; sheep, 2,160; hogs, 5,983; automobiles, 2,888; watches and clocks, 2,351; dogs, 2,871. The number of dogs in Waukegan is 572.

Mrs. Robt. Brain, of Waukegan, Dies of Influenza

Last Friday at the hospital, in Waukegan occurred the death of Mrs. Robt. Brain, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison, formerly of this place, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pullen and Mrs. C. B. Harrison residents of this village.

A short time ago the children of the Brain family contracted the influenza, one of them developing a very severe case, which necessitated Mrs. Brain and her mother-in-law, who lived with them, to soon reach an overworked state, and when the epidemic climaxed them they were in a poor condition to stand it. The two women were stricken about the same time and were both removed to hospital at the same time. The younger woman succumbed after only a few days illness, while the older one is at the present time on the road to recovery.

On account of the prevalence of the epidemic in Waukegan only a short funeral service was held at the home Monday. The remains were brought to Antioch for burial in the Hillside cemetery where the main part of the funeral service was held.

Besides her husband Mrs. Brain is survived by three children, three, five and eight years of age; her father and mother, one sister, and two brothers, one of whom is in France. One sister died three years ago next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Forbrich Hear from Son in France

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Forbrich this week received a letter from their son Private Edward J. Forbrich, who is serving in base hospital unit 77, in France, in which he enclosed a copy of King George's greeting to the American soldiers. It is presumed that he made the trip to France by first landing in England and then crossing the English channel. The greetings are as follows:

Windsor Castle—"Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand besides the armies of many nations now fighting in the old world the great battle for human freedom."

The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company.

I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God speed on your mission.

April, 1918. George R. L.

Julius Belter Dies After Prolonged Illness

Tuesday morning at six o'clock, occurred the death of Mr. Julius Belter, at his home just south of town.

The deceased was born in Germany in the year of 1833, and at the time of his death had reached the age of 81 years 1 month and one day.

In the year of 1871 he came to America and settled in Chicago where he resided until twenty-two years ago when he purchased a small farm south of town where he has since resided.

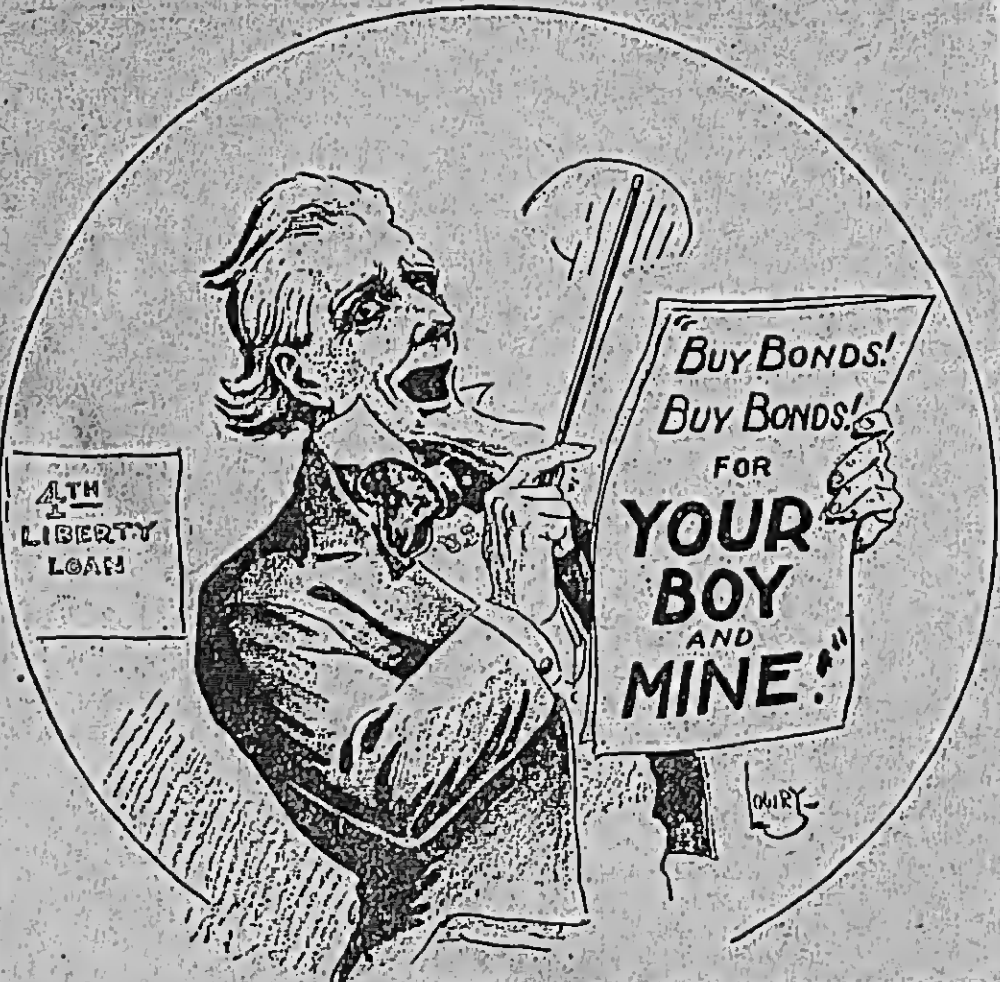
He has been in failing health for several years and his death which followed many months of severe illness was due to the decline of advanced years coupled with a severe case of rheumatism.

He is survived by his widow, also five daughters, one son and two step sons.

The funeral services will be held at the home Friday afternoon at two o'clock and on account of there being cases of influenza in the home the funeral services will be held on the lawn. Burial will be in the Hillside cemetery.

Reputation.
A man's reputation is like his shadow, which is sometimes larger and sometimes shorter than the man.—Punxsutawney Spirit.

UNCLE SAM: "NOW, ALL TOGETHER!"



Only 1 Christmas Package to Soldier

American soldiers in France can receive but one Christmas package each this year and each package must not weigh more than three pounds, according to regulations announced Saturday by the war department. Boxes for men in the navy, however, may weigh twenty pounds.

The regulations governing Christmas packages for soldiers have just been completed after conferences between the war and postoffice departments and the American Red Cross.

"Relative and friends," says the war department, "who are planning to make Christmas for the soldiers in the war zones as merry as conditions will permit, should bear in mind that each soldier is entitled to but one of these packages. The war department will not accept more than one parcel for each man. It is expected that approximately 2,000,000 of these packages will be sent abroad, and the amount of shipping space provided for their transportation will not permit of any deviation from the 'one parcel a man rule.'"

The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in the country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it can not be replaced.

"No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after Nov. 20. The cardboard boxes or cartons to be provided for these parcels are 3 inches by 4 inches by 9 inches in size. When packed, wrapped and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds."

The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credentials. The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels, it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch, or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross.

Stores to Close Evenings, Except Wednesday-Saturday

To Our Patrons and Friends:

In order to comply with the request of the government, that we do our utmost to conserve fuel and light, we, the undersigned merchants of Antioch, have decided to close our places of business during the winter months, beginning October 14, at 6 o'clock every evening except Wednesday and Saturday.

Hoping that the people of this vicinity will realize that we are trying to do our bit, and will bear with the inconvenience of having the stores closed, we are,

Yours very truly,
Chase Webb,
Williams Bros.,
Wm. Hillbrand,
Maude Sablin,
Wm. Keulman,
Chas. Lux,
Webb's Racket Store,
Klug's Drug Store,
Antioch Cash Shoe Store,
Hildebrand's Shoe Store,
John Brogan,
O. W. Kettelhut,
Chas. Powles,
Quality Clothes Shop.

where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before Nov. 1, but by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes, based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of prohibited articles, except those barred by the postal officials. The articles prohibited are all intoxicating liquors, all inflammable material, including friction matches, and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquids and fragile articles improperly packed. Under the regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes.

In addition to the foregoing list of prohibited articles, relatives and friends are urged to bear these facts in mind: Do not put anything in the package which will not keep fresh until Christmas.

Pack dried fruits and other food products in small tin or wooden boxes. Give preference to hard candy over chocolates, unless the latter is included in heavy wrappers. Do not put in articles packed in glass. Gifts should be wrapped in khaki colored kanderchiefs, twenty-seven inches square.

When the package has been packed it should be taken unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J.

In the navy department instructions for Christmas packages to sailors in home waters and abroad, it is provided that all boxes are limited to twenty pounds in weight and are forwarded in care of supply officer, fleet supply base, Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shipment of Christmas packages for naval vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York not later than Nov. 15.

Reports From Seventh and Eighth Grades

Those in the seventh and eighth grades whose marks are 90 or over for the month of September.

Arithmetic—Dorothy Beebe, 95; Geography—Gordon Ames, 97; Antoinette Smart, 96; Howard Spafford, 99; Joseph Fisher, 90.

Writing—George Keulman, 90; Antoinette Smart, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 95; Lena Stickels, 91.

Drawing—Ruth Kettelhut, 90; George Keulman, 90.

Reading—Gordon Ames, 90; Ruth Kettelhut, 95; Antoinette Smart, 95; Howard Spafford, 95; Ada Chinn, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 90; Joseph Fisher, 90; Aydis Grimm, 90; Leota Savage, 90; Marion Spanggard, 90; and Charles Starns, 95.

U. S. History—Gordon Ames, 100; Ruth Kettelhut, 97; Russell Keulman, 95; Antoinette Smart, 99; Howard Spafford, 95; Burdette Johnson, 100; Hele Cribb, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 95; Daisy Richards, 90; Gladys Stickels, 90; Ralph Thompson, 100; Albert Tiffany, 92; Charles Stearns, 90.

English—Burdette Johnson, 90.

Rock River Conference Renders Appointments

Rock River conference, which was in session since last Tuesday, at Sheridan Road Methodist Episcopal church, adjourned Monday evening. The last act was the reading of the appointments of more than 850 ministers to their pastorates.

Rev. S. E. Pollock was returned to Antioch for another year, much to the gratification of the entire congregation. His work here during the past year has been very successful and his return meets with the hearty approval of not only the church people but of the village as a whole. This year he will have the additional charge of Hickory.

Other appointments in which our readers may be interested are as follows: L. Earl Snyder returned to Lake Villa for another year. T. E. Ream is again assigned to Libertyville. Roger Kratz will have charge of the church at Rosecrans and H. E. Rompell goes back to Waukegan.

E. L. Thompson who retired from the ministry when he left Antioch has again taken up the work and this year was assigned a charge at Montgomery. A. O. Stixrud is returned to Lake Bluff. E. K. Hester has a charge at Yorkville and Bristol. E. J. Aikin goes to Riverside and J. A. Matlack, formerly District Superintendent of this district has a charge at New Lenox and Frankford. Allison F. Clark is again given the appointment of Superintendent of the Chicago Northern district.

The "Kaisers" Talk To Hell

The Kaiser called the Devil up on the telephone one day. The girl at Central listened in. To all they had to say.

Hello, she heard the Kaiser say, Is Old Man Satan home? Just tell him it is Kaiser Bill. That wants him on the 'phone.

The Devil said, Hello to Bill, And Bill said, How are you? I'm running a hell here on earth, So tell me what to do.

What can I do the Devil said, My dear old Kaiser Bill, If there's a thing that I can do To help you I sure will.

The Kaiser said, now listen And I will try to tell The way that I am running On earth a modern hell.

I've saved for this for many years And I've started out to kill That it will be a modern job You leave to Kaiser Bill.

My army went through Belgium, Shooting women and children down We tore up all her country And blew up all her towns.

My Zepps dropped bombs on cities, Killing both the old and young, And those the Zeppelins didn't get Were taken out and hung.

I started out for Paris, With the aid of poison gas The Belgians, darn them, stopped us, And would not let us pass.

My submarines are devils, Why, you should see them fight, They go sneaking through the sea And will sink a ship on sight.

I was running things to suit me 'Till a year or so ago, When a man called Woodrow Wilson Wrote me to go more slow.

He says to me, dear William, We don't want to make you sore, So be sure to tell your U boats Not to sink our ships no more.

We have told you for the last time So, dear Bill, it's up to you, And if you do not stop it You have got to fight us too.

I did not listen to him, And he's coming after me, With a million U. S. soldiers From their homes across the sea.

Now that's why I called you, Satan, For I want advice from you, I know that you would tell me Just what I'd ought to do.

My dear old Kaiser William, There's not much for me to tell, For the Yanks will make it hotter Than I can for you in hell.

I've been a mean old devil, But not half as mean as you. And the minute that you get here I will give my job to you.

I'll be ready for your coming, And I'll keep the fires all bright, And I'll have your room all ready When the Yanks begin to fight.

For the boys in blue will get you, I have nothing more to tell, Hang up the 'phone and get your hat And meet me here in hell.

Daily Thought.
Nothing is impossible to industry.—Perlander of Carlinth.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Frank Hollenberger, timekeeper at the Holton factory at Elkhorn, was arrested and taken to Milwaukee last week for alleged disloyal remarks.

Fire at the Roy Welch garage at Oconomowoc destroyed the building and burned thirteen autos which were in the place. The loss was fixed at \$14,000.

More than a ton of peach stones have been collected by the school children of Rockford in response to the government's appeal for use in making charcoal for gas masks.

Seven hundred pairs of socks are now manufactured daily at the Paramount Knitting Company factory at Waupun. A government inspector has been placed at the factory to help speed up work on government contracts.

The horse and buggy belonging to Frank Massey of Habron, which was stolen while the owner was at the Elkhorn fair on last Thursday was recovered in Kenosha Monday. The rig was found by policemen abandoned a few blocks outside the city limits. The horse and buggy were taken by a 17 year old boy who had been employed by Mr. Massey for about a week.

The hardware store of Webster, Son & Co., at Walworth, was robbed of \$185 at 9:20 on Tuesday morning, the money being taken out of the cash register when Mr. Webster stepped out of the store for a minute to go to the postoffice after the mail. No one was around at the time Mr. Webster left the store and the theft of the money is a puzzle all around, for it must have been taken by some person familiar with the store and the cash register.

Attorney Calvin J. Hendricks, mayor of Harvard and Republican nominee for county judge of McHenry county, died last Friday morning from an attack of pneumonia, which developed after a brief siege of grip or Spanish influenza. Mr. Hendricks was confined to his bed for a little more than a week previous to his death, and he was in an exhausted condition at the time he was taken ill, having, just completed his campaign for the county judgeship nomination, which had been strenuous for several months and he was in consequence at low ebb in his powers of resistance.

Numerous reports of chicken thieves induced a resident on the edge of Harvard, who has a lot of nice poultry to take extra precautions. His chicken house is a substantial building and a snap lock was fastened on the door, which is an unusually strong one. The lock was connected with an electric battery, so arranged that a bell would ring when the door, which was equipped with a stiff spring, swung shut. Monday night the bell rang and the proprietor jumped out of bed, grabbed a gun and made a bee-line for his poultry house, where he found two well-known Harvard gentlemen nicely trapped.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF LAKE

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Villa Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, held at the office of the corporation, in the Village of Lake Villa, Lake County, Illinois, on the 25th day of September, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m., pursuant to notice published according to the statute in such cases made and provided and to notice to each of the stockholders of said corporation, a resolution was adopted, increasing the number of directors therefrom three (3) to five (5), stockholders representing more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation being present, either in person or by proxy and voting in favor of said changes, and that certificates of said changes have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois and of the Recorder of Lake County, Illinois, as required by law. Dated, at Lake Villa, Illinois, September 28, 1918.

F. M. Hamlin, President,
C. H. Stratton, Secretary.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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PREFACE

For 14 years the Kaiser was my patient. All I know of him and all that he told me came to me while the relation of patient and dentist existed between us.

For that reason I felt at first that, no matter how vital to the allied cause might be the information I could give as to the Kaiser's viewpoint, ambitions and plans, the requirements of professional ethics must seal my lips and compel me to withhold it from the world at large.

When, however, I considered the grave crisis that confronts the world and in which my own country is playing so important a part, and realized that what I knew of the Kaiser might prove of some value to civilization, I concluded that my patriotic duty was paramount and rose superior to any of the ordinary demands of professional ethics.

In this conclusion I was strengthened by the urgent solicitation of the leaders of my profession who were most emphatic in their contention that my ethical qualms were entirely unwarranted in view of all the circumstances.

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

CHAPTER I.

"America Must Be Punished!" When war broke out between the United States and Germany, on April 6, 1917, I was in Berlin. I had lived and practiced my profession as a dentist there for 14 years, and the Kaiser had been one of my patients during all that time.

I don't know exactly how many visits the Kaiser paid me professionally, but I know I am safe in saying they were not less than 100, and the probabilities are they were closer to 150. Almost invariably, after my work was done, the Kaiser remained anywhere from ten minutes to an hour and a half to discuss the topics of the hour with me.

When we declared war against Germany, therefore, while I was still an American citizen—as patriotic an American, I believe, as might be found anywhere—I had lived in Germany so long, had developed so many professional friendships in Germany's most favored circles and was so generally regarded as a particular favorite of the Kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had become an alien enemy.

The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published the provisions of an old treaty between Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers pointed out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." As there were so many more Germans in America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announcement of Germany's intentions regarding this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubtedly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what happened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that event, this ancient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. One "scrap of paper" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny."

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that period almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin.

"No matter what happens, doctor," they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is declared between America and Germany—you may feel quite sure the Kaiser will never let anyone harm you."

I had not let the matter rest there, however. I had called at the American embassy, where it was pointed out to me that, while diplomatic relations had been severed, it was not at all certain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately.

Had the Kaiser been in Berlin at the time, I might, of course, have had an opportunity to put the question to him squarely as to what my fate might be if war were declared, but he was away. The court chamberlain had been appointed but a short time before and I did not know him personally, but his predecessor, Count August von Pless, one of the wisest and most respected men in Germany, was one

of my oldest patients and I decided to discuss the situation with him. Unfortunately, however, I found him too ill to receive me. He was eighty years old and, although unusually well preserved, was in no condition on this occasion to receive visitors.

Another influential patient of mine whom I sought out at this time was ex-Ambassador von Sturm. Although he was now retired from official life, he had formerly been a powerful figure in German state circles and still kept more or less in touch with the new court chamberlain and others in high office. His nephew was under secretary of foreign affairs.

I found the ex-ambassador at his private apartment in the Adlon hotel. "What will happen to Americans," I asked, "if my country declares war against Germany?"

"That, doctor, will depend entirely upon how America treats our subjects," he replied, somewhat more coldly than I had expected of him. "If America interns Germans, of course, we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, although, if you will write a letter to the court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets it."

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is a treaty between Germany and America, I understand, which gives the subjects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me?"

"Of course, doctor," he answered, "Germany will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must await developments and, in the meantime you have no cause for worry."

"Suppose some of your subjects in America should set up and start blowing up bridges or munition factories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested, "what would Germany's course be?" "What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contingency had never occurred to him before—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!"

This somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Von Sturm might have worried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one of the Kaiser's closest friends and advisors, who called on me professionally. For a year and a half the Kaiser had had his great army headquarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his monarch's confidence.

When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my family had not the slightest reason for alarm.

"No matter what may befall other Americans, doctor," he asserted, "the Kaiser has gone on record to the effect that you and your family are not to be molested."

Another incident which made me feel that I could proceed with my preparations for leaving Berlin without undue haste was the receipt early in the year of a most extraordinary post card from the Kaiser which, it occurred to me, was quite significant as to his intentions regarding my welfare. On one side was his picture and on the other, written and signed in English in his own handwriting, was the message:

"Dear Doctor Davis: "Wishing you a very good year for 1917."

This was the first message of its kind that I had ever received from the Kaiser. Even in peace times, the picture postals which he had sent to me from time to time and which were autographed by him, were always signed in German. When, on February 1, the Germans resumed their ruthless submarine warfare—a move which was immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations—I felt that the Kaiser must have foreseen this consequence and had sent me the postcard as an intimation that he wanted me to remain in Berlin nevertheless.

When the Germans sank the Lusitania, living and practicing in Germany lost many of their attractions for me. I made up my mind then that I would rather return home and commence my professional career all over again, if necessary, than remain in a country which could sanction such a hideous form of warfare—the wanton destruction of women and children. To that end, I went to New York in the summer of 1915 to investigate the requirements for the practice of my profession in that state. I had an Illinois license, but I wanted to be in a position to practice in New York, and the following year I went to New York again and took the state dental examination. I returned to Germany late in the autumn of 1916 and later I learned that my certificate had been granted. Then I commenced active preparations

to dispose of my German practice and return home.

My second reason for wanting to get out of Germany as soon as possible was the fact that food conditions in Germany were becoming more precarious every day. My wife and I feared that our child, who was two years old, might suffer from lack of proper nourishment if we remained and I determined that no matter how long it might be necessary for me to remain in Berlin, my wife and child at any rate should leave at the earliest possible moment.

My third reason, however, was by far the most insistent of all.

I had become convinced that what I knew of the Kaiser and his plans, now that we were at war, ought to be communicated to America without delay and that the only way to do that adequately would be to get home as soon as I possibly could, no matter what personal sacrifice might be involved in abandoning my European practice and interests.

It is true that in the early years of my relationship with the Kaiser our conversations naturally embraced only the most general of subjects, but in later years, when he came to know me better, he cast aside all reserve and talked to me on whatever was uppermost in his mind at the time. After the war started, of course, formed the principal subject of our discussions, and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently brought up because of the fact that I was an American.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me perhaps more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home.

It was in the fall of 1916. The Kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the Kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question:

"Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your president treat the European warring nations the same as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the Kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American

"Davis, you surprise me!" the Kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height. "The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right.

"America values dollars more than she values German lives! She thinks it right to shoot down my people!" He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I must confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and hesitantly declared: "Davis, America—must—be—punished—for—her—actions!"

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in precisely the same words and with the same measured emphasis, I knew that he revealed most clearly what his attitude was and will ever be toward this country.

CHAPTER II.

The Kaiser at Potsdam. Getting out of Germany proved to be a far more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

Realizing that it would probably be several months before I could finally settle up my affairs, and that my child, who was amiable, ought to be taken out of Germany with as little delay as possible because food conditions were fast going from bad to worse, I applied to the commandant for leave to have my wife and child go to Montreux, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland,

where I hoped to join them at the earliest possible moment and accompany them home. I did not relish the idea of their going across the ocean without me.

That was in May, 1917. Weeks passed while our application was going from one official to another, lying, perhaps for days at a time under a pile of other applications of a similar character or awaiting the investigation of our personal histories, and it was not until the end of June that we received any word regarding it. Then we learned that it had been denied.

This was my first intimation that we might have difficulty in getting out of Germany.

A day or two later the Kaiser called on me professionally and I told him of our plight, hoping that he would intercede for us. It was the only favor of a personal character I had ever asked of him.

"My child is ailing, your majesty," I said, "and I feel that she needs a change of climate. I applied to the commandant for leave for my wife and child to go to Montreux, but I have just heard that it has been refused!"

"Davis, I will see what I can do in the matter," he replied reassuringly, and as he was leaving my office he turned to me and said in the presence of his two adjutants: "Regarding that matter you spoke of, leave it to me and I will see what I can do!"

The Kaiser's influence would readily solve our problem, I thought, and I was very much relieved. Two days later, however, I received a letter from Count von Moltke, one of the Kaiser's adjutants, stating that the Kaiser had spoken to him regarding the Switzerland project, but, under the circumstances, it was out of the question. If, however, my child's condition were such as to make a change of climate really necessary, he added, the Kaiser suggested that a trip to the Austrian Tyrol might perhaps be arranged, as the climate there was just as good as that of Switzerland, but before permission would be granted for that trip it would be necessary to obtain a certificate from the district doctor stating that it was necessary.

As the food situation in Austria was just as bad as it was in Germany, I was not worse, that idea didn't appeal to me at all, and I went immediately to the commandant and explained the situation to him.

When they saw Count von Moltke's letter the officer in charge threw up his hands.

"That's final," he declared. "That comes from a higher authority than ours. It is useless to pursue the matter any further. We received a communication from his majesty regarding your case, but the matter was left entirely to our discretion. It was not a command, only a request from his majesty. A command, of course, would have been different."

Then I applied for a pass for my wife, child and myself to go to America. They pointed out at the commandant that as my wife's application to leave Berlin preceded mine, it was possible she would be allowed to leave before me. I told the officer that that would suit me admirably, as I wanted the pass for Mrs. Davis and the child granted at the earliest possible moment regardless of what action might be taken on my own application.

Again there followed a long period of anxious waiting while the German red tape slowly unwound, but eventually, in September, we received word that Mrs. Davis and the child might leave Berlin for Copenhagen between October 10 and 12. They left on the tenth.

A day or two later commenced the German offensive against Riga, on the Baltic. Within three or four days the Germans captured successfully the Oesel, Runo, Obro and Moon islands in the Gulf of Riga and then carried their invasion to the mainland. Their apparent objective was Petrograd and on October 10 the Russians announced that the seat of the government would be removed from Petrograd to Moscow.

These successes on the Baltic failed to overcome the depression in Germany caused by the serious internal situation in Austria at this period. Munition factories were being wrecked by hunger-crazed and war-weary strikers and the populace was being shot down in great numbers in the food riots which developed in various parts of Austria. Not since the war began had the outlook been so discouraging for the Germans.

Then, on October 24, just as things were looking their blackest, the great German-Austro offensive against the Italians was started. In three days the Italians were swept out of Austria and the Teutons pressed forward to the passes west of the Isonzo river, leading to the Venetian plains. By the end of October the Italian armies were in full retreat. Before this offensive was over the Germans captured, they claimed, no less than 300,000 prisoners and several thousand big guns, besides vast stores of munitions and supplies.

The exultation of the Germans over the triumph of their armies in Italy knew no bounds. While it was at its

height I had an interview with the Kaiser which will ever remain one of the most vivid in my memory.

It was about three-thirty one Sunday morning when I was aroused by a maid who, in an awe-stricken tone of voice, announced that the Neue Palais, the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, was on the phone. I went to the telephone and was informed that the Kaiser was suffering from a bad toothache and would send his auto for me within an hour or so.

I got up at once and packed my instruments, and at six-thirty the car, a big gray Mercedes limousine, arrived. Besides the chauffeur there was an outrider carrying the bugle whose distinctive notes only the Kaiser may use.

While the Shell room and other staterooms were accessible to visitors before the war, no one was ever permitted to visit the private apartments of the Kaiser upstairs.

On this occasion, however, I was guided right through the Shell room, through a door opening on the left and up a wide staircase to the Kaiser's garbore, or dressing room.

There I found breakfast ready for me. It consisted of real coffee, real white bread, butter, marmalade, sugar, cream and cold meats. It was the first food of the kind I had eaten in some time and practically no one in Germany outside the royal family and the Junkers was any better off than I in that respect.

While I was breakfasting, the Kaiser was dressing. His valet entered several times, I noticed, to take out articles of clothing from the massive wardrobes which lined the room. I had just completed my meal when I received word that my patient was ready to receive me.

As I entered the Kaiser's bedroom he was standing in the center of the room, fully attired in an army gray uniform, but without his sword. He looked more haggard than I had ever seen him, except once in 1918. Lack of sleep and physical pain were two things with which he had had very little experience, and they certainly showed their effects very plainly.

He didn't seem to be in the best of humor but greeted me cordially enough and shook hands.

"In all my life, Davis," he said, "I have never suffered so much pain."

I expressed my sorrow and started to improvise a dental chair out of an upholstered armchair on which I placed some pillows and, as the Kaiser sat down, he laughingly remarked:

"Look here, Davis, you've got to do something for me. I can't fight the whole world, you know, and have a toothache!"

When I was through and his pain was relieved, his spirits seemed to revive appreciably, and he explained why it was he was so anxious to have his tooth trouble removed as quickly as possible.

"I must go down to Italy, Davis," he said, "to see what my noble troops have accomplished. My gracious, what we have done to them down there! Our offensive at Riga was just a fiasco. We had advertised our intended offensive in Italy so thoroughly that the Italians thought we couldn't possibly intend to carry it through. For three months it was common talk in Germany, you remember, that the great offensive would start in October, and so the Italians believed it was all a bluff and when we advanced on Riga they were sure of it. They thought we were so occupied there that we could pay no attention to them, and so we caught them napping!"

The Kaiser's face fairly beamed as he dwelt on the strategy of his generals and the successful outcome of their Italian campaign.

"For months Italy had been engaged in planting her big guns on the mountain-tops and gathering mountains of ammunition and supplies and food and hospital supplies in the valleys below, in preparation for their twelfth Isonzo offensive."

"We let them go ahead and waited patiently for the right moment. They thought that their contemplated offensive must inevitably bring our weaker neighbor to her knees and force her to make a separate peace!" By "our weaker neighbor" the Kaiser, of course, referred to Austria, and how accurate was his information regarding Italy's expectations and how easily they might have been realized were subsequently revealed by the publication of that famous letter from Kaiser Karl to Prince Sextus.

In the next installment, Doctor Davis tells of the Kaiser's dual personality, showing how the war, while not changing, uncovered the emperor's true character. Don't miss this interesting study of the German "war lord."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Home-Made Plaster. Holes in plaster walls may be stopped up with a mixture of sand and plaster of paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

COFFEE IN LAPLAND

Beverage Made in Peculiar Way Pronounced Excellent.

Sweetened in Primitive Manner, the Refreshment Is Passed Around Among Guests After Host Has Partaken of It.

An American consular officer in Scandinavia gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it at all.

Dinner was eaten out of doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures something between a guinea pig and a rat, and as the officer admits "exquisitely peculiar" as to their flavor.

The party squatted in a ring about the fire, watching the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who as an expert, was intent upon a more tedious ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some 12 green coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast one by one in a small iron spoon.

When they were cooked to her taste she brushed them to coarse fragments between stones and put the result with water into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place and another on the end of the spout to keep out smoke and feathery wood ash.

Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling froth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She drained it by an old trick which is known to campers all the world over. This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water, when the coffee grounds were promptly precipitated to the bottom.

Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquor into a blackened bowl of birch root and handed it to the good man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers the woman hunted in a leathern knapsack and produced a lump of beet sugar. The host bit a fragment from it and lodged it in his teeth, then he lifted the bowl to his lips and drank.

In a more civilized man this world of course have been rudeness; in a savage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a plain assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for his guests to drink in turn, and the American says that he does not know that he ever tasted better coffee.

Enormous Meat Consumption.

The Millennium Guild takes the daily average of half a pound of meat eaten by each individual of the United States and finds that in 50 years the average meat eaten consumes four tons and a half, or to put it in another way, this average person, at the end of 50 years, has eaten enough tons of meat to be the equivalent of six beef cattle, 15 calves, 22 sheep, 40 lambs, 10 hogs, 100 turkeys, 200 chickens and ducks, 1 deer, besides pigeons and small birds a goodly number. What a slaughter house we have made out of the world! Yet two-thirds of the population of the globe, it is estimated, never eat meat. Among these latter are millions of sturdy, healthy toilers. We also know that the horse, the ox, the elephant—strongest of all animal workers—build their strength on grasses and cereals.

Righteous Causes.

Mr. Blank, a prominent and wealthy man, once took a foolish notion that he wanted to be rich of his wife. After a long, hard-fought legal battle, single-handed, except for the slight help that money and a battery of lawyers can give, he finally succeeded in obtaining a divorce. He wouldn't even need to pay alimony so great was his victory.

As a reprisal the ex-wife brought suit against the man for \$1,000,000. Before her case came up one of her lawyers remarked that because of the wealth of her former husband another legal war would result.

"Well," said the former Mrs. Blank, "you will have to admit that my cause, according to the tradition of our country, is as just as his. He fought for liberty and I am fighting for independence."

Lots to Say.

Three of them had been in one little room for three days, an American, a Frenchman and an Italian. Came a Red Cross man on the afternoon of the third day.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the American, "you might get an interpreter. Tony and Gaston and I have been trudging to-bacco and showing each other our girls' pictures and saying 'oui' and 'si' and 'yes' for three days now, and we've got a lot to tell each other if you can get somebody to help us out."

If Wife Knew!

A story of the recent attempt at a strike in Great Britain: Coming out of his engineering works, the head of a firm saw one of his men sitting by the gate eating dinner.

"Hello, George, what are you doing here? I thought you were on strike." "So I am, sir," replied George, "but I have to bring my dinner down here to eat it, just as if I was at work, and mope about all day, so as the missus won't know I'm on strike. My word, if she knew!"—Christian Science Monitor.

Now — All Together!



NOTHING could stand against the mad dash of the French and American cavalry on the Marne—the German lines gave way, broke, fled; the day was won.

That fighting spirit of the men of Foch and Pershing, that united purpose—for Victory—*must be the spirit, the purpose, of each of us behind the lines.*

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Americans covered themselves with glory in the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fismes yesterday when they captured that German base. The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns.

We must lend as well as they fight. And we must pull together with all the strength we have—*now!*

We must so order our lives that we can save—to the limit—and lend—to the limit—for Victory. We must put America's whole strength behind our fighting men.

Let us lend the way they fight **Now—All Together!** *Let us buy bonds to our utmost*

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

WILLIAMS BROS. DEPARTMENT STORE



Does Your Life Work Mean Anything to You?

You farmers who have worked hard—and no one works harder—to get together your property, what does it mean to you?

Your property—your farm and buildings, your crops, your stock, your farm implements and, too, your home—all of these represent years and years of work that you have done.

Everything that you enjoy as the result of your work comes to you and stays with you because the heroic soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam are standing between you and the bloodthirsty, murderous Hun.

To keep the Hun away from you, Uncle Sam does not ask you to GIVE even a single penny. He simply asks you to LEND him your money at good interest and he guarantees on his word of honor—a word that has never been broken—to pay back every penny you lend.

What is your answer?

Have you bought all the LIBERTY BONDS you possibly can?

**Buy Liberty Bonds Today;
Any Bank Will Help You**

CHASE WEBB



They're in to Win

Fair targets, every one of these men, for the German riflemen and machine gunners hidden behind the parapet.

But they are not thinking of the bullets whizzing past them; of the shells bursting over their heads.

They are intent on one thing—to scale that bank, take the bridge head and win the day.

And these men are made of the same stuff as all true Americans who read these words.

If we are the same stuff, let us prove it. Let us get into the fight as they do—to the limit—for Victory!

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

RICHARD'S DRUG STORE

Local and Personal Happenings

W. R. Williams spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Don't fail to see Wm. S. Hart at the Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. Dora Fobrick has purchased the Stickles house in Ida avenue.

Miss Lillian Fairman is entertaining a cousin from Waukegan this week.

Mrs. Mary King of Racine is the guest of Antioch relatives this week.

Daniel Buckley of Reddick, Ill., is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Banks.

Mrs. Guthrie of Channel entertained Dr. and Mrs. Beebe at a dinner last week Friday.

Mrs. E. B. Williams returned on Wednesday after a two weeks' visit in Chicago.

Wm. S. Hart in "Primal Lure" at the Majestic theatre Saturday. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Teidt of Tabernash, Colo., are the guests of relatives in Antioch and vicinity.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Oliver Cubbon has given up his position in Williams Bros. store on account of his work there being classed as non-essential.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bolwahn and family returned to their home in Kenosha Sunday after a visit with relatives here.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Doughty on Tuesday next.

Side from Billy Buckley has volunteered his services to the Red Cross and is now in the hospital for a few weeks before he can return to his duties overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hatch of Spring Grove has been appointed agricultural advisor for the north district by the Illinois draft board which has charge of farm-labor in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhaupt and daughter Viola, left the latter part of last week for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives at Jackson, Horicon and other places in Wisconsin.

The Majestic theatre was closed Wednesday evening, on account of influenza in the Hunt family and there being no one to conduct the show. It will be open again Saturday evening.

Mrs. Maude Ames, wife of former County Treasurer; Fred Ames, died at her home at Evanston Tuesday evening from pneumonia which followed an attack of influenza. She was ill but a few days.

The business men of Lake Villa will give a dance in Barnstable's hall, Friday evening, Oct. 11, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. fund. Music by Eddie McCormick's jazz band. Tickets \$1.00 per couple. Supper extra. Everybody come and help a good cause.

Wm. Biding, in charge of Oakwood cemetery, Waukegan, stated that there were eight burials Sunday and Sunday evening and when cretch home he said he had orders for 12 more graves. This does not include the two Catholic cemeteries and the two new cemeteries opened to the north and south of the city.

The funeral of Clifford J. Crittenden was held last Friday afternoon at two o'clock from the Russell church. The remains were brought to Antioch for burial in the family lot in the Hillside cemetery. Quite a large number of relatives and friends accompanied the remains to their last resting place. Mrs. Crittenden was too ill to be present at the services.

Olson Camp No. 459, R. N. A., at a recent meeting decided to make a contribution to the French War Orphan fund, and took action to adopt a French war orphan for one year. They have been given charge of a little girl six years of age by the name of Josephine Helary. In order to maintain little Josephine in her own home land it costs Olson Camp \$36.50 a year. The camp feels that the money could not be better spent.

The ladies of the Gurnes chapter of the Red Cross have broken the record for speed. At noon last Saturday they received a call for 25 night gowns for the use of the Spanish influenza epidemic patients at Waukegan. The work was parcelled out from house to house and four hours later Norman Brown had collected the finished garments and with them in his machine was speeding away to deliver them at headquarters.

Car of Potatoes Will have a car load of good eating potatoes at Antioch.

Don't fail to see Wm. S. Hart at the Majestic Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison spent Friday in Chicago.

Mrs. L. M. Cribb is the guest of relatives at Norwood Park.

If you want a house and lot in the village of Antioch see J. C. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson of Chicago were visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savage have moved to Kenosha where Frank is employed.

Dr. and Mrs. Shorman of Chicago spent over Sunday at the N. S. Burnett home.

Herman Wienke who recently moved from here to Fox Lake is reported to be quite ill with pneumonia.

J. Pezini is moving his furniture to Waukegan where he will store it for the winter. He expects to spend the winter in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Trieger and daughter Ella of Norwood Park spent Wednesday with relatives in this vicinity.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 2:30 o'clock. L. M. Jones, Sec.

Beginning with Monday October 14, the stores of Antioch will close every evening at six o'clock with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. E. B. Williams Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16. Every one welcome. Mrs. R. M. Haynes Vice Pres.

In calling each of the two doctors in this village on the phone this morning we find that the two are taking care of about 275 influenza cases. Dr. Warriner reports about 175 and Dr. Beebe about 100.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Goodell and little son went to Racine the first of the week with the expectation of making that city their future home. Mr. Goodell has had employment there for the past several weeks.

The Grayslake school has been closed. It was not so much epidemic of influenza as the reduced attendance. The enrollment is 140 and only about 50 pupils were attending, so the board deemed it advisable to close until the epidemic blows over.

John Stephens Goes to Pasture Hospital

John Stevens, son of George Stevens of Millburn, is taking treatment at the Pasture institute in Chicago.

A few days ago a cow suffering from hydrophobia created quite a little excitement and although John was not injured by the animal he decided to take no chance.

The cow belonged to a man named Harlieb, who resides on the Leo Fenlon farm in the neighborhood of the Warren cemetery, and when she began to cough and choke it was not even dreamed that she might be suffering from hydrophobia, but it was thought she was choking from something she had attempted to swallow. In an attempt to relieve her John pushed his hand into the animal's mouth and throat. Later the real trouble was discovered and as John had an open wound on his arm he decided that prompt treatment was advisable.

Deserves Preferment.

An Ohio man has invented a door-knob that when grasped in the hand illuminates an electric bulb placed just above the keyhole. A genius such as he deserves to be rewarded with a seat in the United States senate.—Rochester Post Express.

Speed of Carrier Pigeons.

On fairly long journeys, say to 100 miles or more, the carrier pigeon will average a speed of from 37 to 43 miles an hour. The best horse in the world can only keep up a speed approximately to that for six or seven minutes at most. The pigeon's speed is about 33 yards a second.

Should Be Surrounded by Water.

First Class Scout—"Why, Johnny Smith, your neck is simply covered with mud!" Tenderfoot—"Say, Jim, do you suppose that's what our teacher meant by a neck of land?"—Boys' Life.

The Social Fabric.

To uphold the social system women submit a numerous tests in their conduct. They endure physical discomfort, about the best of cold drafts and damp places, hours of weariness and moments of acute annoyance for the sake of what to a man is an unimportant social matter. And, even though at times she feels that it would matter little if the whole social scheme of things should perish—and that in simply with fire and bloodshed if need be—rather than require so much of her, she stands to her colors.

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Will have a car load of good eating potatoes at Antioch.

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Sunday at the Majestic Texas Guman in "The Gun Woman."

Mrs. John Johnson of Kenosha is visiting relatives here.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Harrison Stephens, son of George B. Stephens, of Millburn, was taken ill with influenza while being transported from Camp Grant to Camp Hancock and his condition for a time was quite serious. He is improved now, according to a letter received Saturday.

Harry Tiffany who enlisted in the aviation corps and has been at the Great Lakes for the past few months, recently left there with first class petty officers rating and is now attending an officers training school at Columbia University, N. Y. He is quartered in a houseboat on the Hudson river.

In Waukegan there are 2800 cases of influenza among the civilian population. All schools with the exception of the high school are closed, as are also all churches, theaters, and all places of public assemblance. All lodges, social and other gatherings are canceled.

Bestow Your Roses Now.

What a happy world this would be if only love and friendship would pay their debts as they go along! If the words of appreciation could come now while they are due, and the little gift brighten the way while it is hard, how much more they would be worth than when held back to become a part of the estate.—Exchange.



P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M.
Zion City, Ill.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 511f.

WANTED—Any kind of work on Saturdays. Ralph James.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards. 4

FOR SALE—Surrey, in first class condition. Inquire of Frank Dunn, Antioch.

FOR RENT—The old McDougall farm east of Leon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatton, Antioch, Ill. 491f

FOR SALE—A book case and secretary combined, rug, rug, 12x12, wheel barrow, garden and barn tools, also house and lot situated in Wilmet. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey 2w3

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

INGALLS BROS.
WAUKEGAN
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
OPTICAL COLLEGE



EYES TESTED
GLASSES FITTED
ARTIFICIAL EYES

HATS FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS



The group of hats shown here will repay a little study, for each of them embodies some new style. At the top there is a black velvet hat in which the velvet is draped over the crown loosely. The brim is covered smoothly with it but at the left side a section is made of mallas. A wreath of burnt ostrich feathers lies about the brim. Just below is a high-crowned hat of brown velvet. This model is intended for matronly wearers.

The pretty round turban at the bottom of the group has one of those crowns of folded ribbon. Its brim of velvet and its trimming a sprightly bow.

OF BROADCLOTH AND SEAL-SKIN



Chiffon broadcloth with Hudson seal make a suit sufficiently rich to be equal to many formal daytime functions. This combination is found to suits with convertible collars and deep cuffs of the fur and in others with small embellishments of fur in the coat, as in the suit pictured. The coat has a well-shaped panel at the back, with fur at the bottom and a straight front, loosely belted in with a narrow belt of the broadcloth. Parallel rows of braid extending from the front to the panel at the back reveal the perfection of workmanship which is the best asset of all tailored suits.

STITCHERY AND BUTTONS ON LITTLE FROCKS



Whatever else it may have to commend it, the new wool dress for little girls is sure to have pockets and likely to be decorated with needlework. Here is one made of one-time blue mixture with white stitches of heavy fleecy-embellishing the bodice and pockets. Large tint, white bone buttons are made much of in this dress.

Buy a Bottle of
Dobell's Solution

and an Atomizer

Spray your nose and throat night and morning. It helps prevent disease and may save your life at this time.

King's Drug Store

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

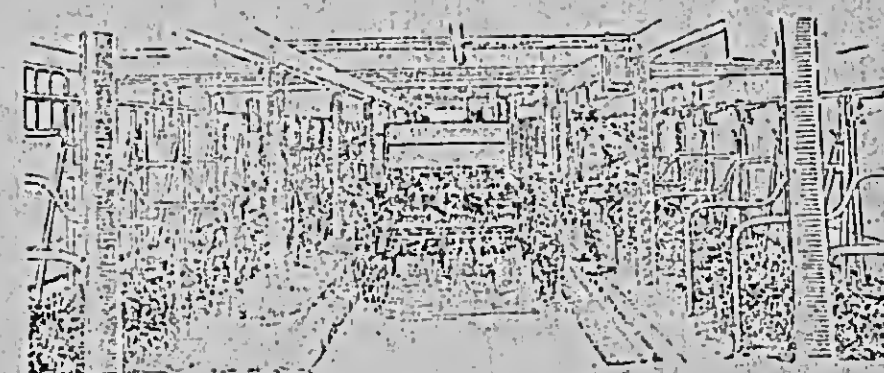
Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

MANURE SPREADERS

LOW CORN KING



The Easy Way is Best

GET that pile of manure out on your fields right after harvest where it will do some good. No, not with a wagon. You waste a full third of it if you do it that way, and you have a hard, dirty, disagreeable job besides. The easy way is the paying way. Get a Low Corn King spreader that will tear the manure into small pieces, discharge its load in four to seven minutes, and spread it in an even coat over the entire surface of the ground. That's the way to a stable manure. Then you can depend upon an increase of crop yields without having to plant more acreage than you can care for. Look at present prices of farm products. Raise all you can. Buy and use a

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with rocking bottoms. The spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return motion driven by worm gear which in turn drives spreading up hill and down. Paid counter weight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All steel cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up for international harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader this year. Come in and place your order now.

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond B.

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

WHIP H-L OUT OF KAISER--KIRBY

Legislators Declare War, With Lesson Horrors, Should Be Taken to Huns.

BULGARIA POINTED THE WAY

None Have Faith in Anything Central Powers May Offer to End the Conflict—Germans Must Admit Defeat.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Sentiment in both branches of congress is emphatically opposed to accepting even a respectful hearing to any peace suggestions from Germany or Austria until they openly admit defeat and complete failure of their war aims, or are thoroughly thrashed by force of arms.

If the central powers sincerely desire a cessation of hostilities and peace, Bulgaria has pointed the way. This is the opinion expressed by both senators and representatives. It is insisted that unconditional surrender must precede any serious consideration of peace proposals.

If such action is not forthcoming from the rulers of the enemy countries, it is suggested war with all its terrible lessons of horror and desolation must be brought home to the people of Germany and Austria.

This briefly summarizes a wide range of view and comment on the latest development at Berlin and Vienna as expressed by leading members of congress.

Senator W. F. Kirby, Arkansas—We're organized to whip hell out of Germany. Maybe we'd better finish up the job before we quit or listen to any peace talk. It will save having to go back to finish the work later.

Senator John F. Shafroth, Colorado—We are hearing a great deal of peace. Most of it is vague. Whenever it has been definite it has been definitely answered. I would prefer not to express any opinion until we learn what President Wilson and Secretary Lansing know about the latest reports concerning Germany's and Austria's attitude.

Senator John K. Shields, Tennessee, of the senate committee of foreign affairs—We should not consider any proposal of peace or an armistice from either Germany or Austria until they get out or are driven out of every inch of territory they now occupy in France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia. We have made vast preparations to destroy the power of Germany and her allies as any possible future menace to democracy and civilization. The central powers must surrender or by force of arms we must compel them to unequivocally admit defeat and failure.

Senator James S. Watson, Indiana—My own instinct views of the situation is that it is preposterous to think Germany can approach us with an olive branch in one hand and a bomb in the other. If the central powers want peace they know how to get it. They must do as Bulgaria did it. They must know that there should be a dictated peace with Germany absent from the table. If she continues the wanton destruction and looting of cities and villages she must expect to be dealt with accordingly. There should not only be absolute surrender but penitence on her part before the slightest consideration is accorded any of her offers.

Senator John F. Nugent, Idaho—Record me as unalterably opposed to any negotiated peace. I have no faith in the word of anybody connected with the central powers. Give them to understand they ought to throw themselves on the mercy of the allies. Then we will be ready to make peace on the principles laid down by President Wilson. I am in favor of carrying the war, with all its lessons of horror, waste and desolation, before the German people.

Representative E. T. Taylor, Colorado—Such peace propositions should not be considered for a minute. The German armies and fleets must be completely conquered before any peace discussion.

Representative N. J. Gould, New York—Unconditional surrender is the only term for peace. They must be whipped until they finally feel it.

Representative E. E. Denison, Illinois—We should consider no peace proposals until the Germans get out of France and Belgium. Then they must pay adequate indemnities for their wanton destruction, especially in Belgium.

Representative F. E. Doremus of Michigan—I see no basis for a discussion of peace terms while the Germans are in Belgium and in France. They must first withdraw.

Vatican Turns Down Plea. London, Oct. 8.—Austria-Hungary, according to a Rome dispatch, has again approached the Vatican with a request to initiate peace negotiations. The request was rejected, the dispatch states.

Would Exile Kaiser. New York, Oct. 8.—"We will place the Kaiser in exile. We won't kill him or Von Hindenburg. Death is too good for them," declared Secretary of Labor Wilson, addressing a Liberty loan gathering.

700 U. S. TROOPS IN SHIP COLLISION

British Steamer Otranto Collides With P. and O. Liner Off Ireland.

ONLY ONE DEAD REPORTED

Survivors Landed at Irish Port—Several Injured Taken to Hospital—American Tanker Shelled by Giant U-Boat.

London, Oct. 8.—The British steamship Otranto, carrying 700 American troops and a crew of 300, has been in collision with the Peninsular and Oriental liner Kashmir, said a dispatch received here on Monday morning. One person was reported dead.

The survivors were landed at an Irish port and several men who were injured were taken to the hospital.

It was not stated whether or not either of the ships had been sunk. The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 tons and was built for the Orient Steam Navigation company. The Kashmir displaced 8,011 tons.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 7.—The American tank steamer George E. Henry, which was in collision recently with the American steamship Heron, was in a running fight in mid-ocean last Sunday with a German submarine described as a U-boat of gigantic type.

The information was received here in marine circles.

The submarine pursued the Henry for 80 minutes, the reports said, and finally, after being outdistanced, shelled the tanker, wounding 17 men of the crew.

So far as could be learned here no lives were lost.

The U-boat was said to have great turrets, one fore and one aft, and a massive conning tower.

It was a few days after this incident that the Henry and the Franch collided, as announced by the war department, the Henry standing by to make rescues.

"To All State Health Officers: Mobilize with aid of volunteer medical service corps all outside medical aid required in combating present influenza epidemic. Red Cross upon specific request from this service will mobilize nursing personnel and furnish necessary emergency hospital supplies which cannot be obtained otherwise. Inform all city and county health officers of your state that all appeals for aid must be made to state health department, which will make request of surgeon-general of public health service whenever local needs require. Whenever necessary public health service will establish district officers to co-operate with state officials and distribute medical and nursing personnel."

(Signed) "BLUET, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service."

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS

Shell-Loading Plant Near Perth Amboy, N. J., Wrecked by Series of Great Blasts.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 7.—A dozen explosions shattered the T. A. Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., near here. Two thousand persons, many of them women, were at work when the blast, followed by fire, started.

Two ambulance loads of injured have arrived here and the victims taken to the city hospital. They brought with them reports that more than 100 workmen are believed to have been killed in the explosion, as the full night shift was at work at the time.

U. S. SHIP IS SUNK IN CRASH

Forty-One Rescued When Herman Franch Goes Down in Seven Minutes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Sinking of the American steamer Herman Franch as a result of collision with the American steamer George G. Henry, was announced by the navy department. The Franch sank in seven minutes. Forty-one survivors have been accounted for. The collision occurred a few miles out.

Geddes in United States. Washington, Oct. 8.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, and the members of the admiralty board arrived at an Atlantic port and will come to Washington to confer with government officials.

Chicago Conquers Influenza. Chicago, Oct. 8.—Chicago has "gone over the top" and won its first skirmish with Spanish influenza, according to an optimistic statement issued by Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

HUN OR HOME?

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS



118 DIE ON U. S. SHIP

TAMPA; FORMER COAST CUTTER, TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT.

Vessel Destroyed in Bristol Channel While Escorting Convoy—Two Bodies Found.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men, in addition to one British officer and five civilian employees, were lost when the U. S. S. Tampa, formerly a coast guard cutter, was torpedoed in the Bristol channel, on the night of September 20, the navy department announced.

Reports to the navy department fail to state that a submarine was sighted, but said that all the evidence indicated that the vessel was the victim of a submarine. She was escorting a convoy, and for some reason had run ahead of the other vessels.

At 5:45 an explosion was heard, and a search by the other vessels revealed wreckage from the Tampa, with one of her lifeboats. The bodies of two men in naval uniforms, but unidentified, were found floating in the wreckage.

The Tampa was commanded by Capt. C. S. Sarracine of the coast guard. Apparently there were no survivors to the disaster. The destruction of the attack was when an explosion was heard on other vessels of the convoy.

RETRAIT. H—JUST GOT HERE

Col. J. E. By All Ways Said Chicago Commander's Reply to French Order.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—"With that's Col. J. E. By All Ways said the command of a Chicagoan who has read one of the recent batch of letters Capt. Byron E. Adams of the Fort Sheridan association received from France. The letter is from First Lieut. William P. McFarland, U. S. A. air service. He wrote, in part:

"The valor of the Chicago troops is the talk of the Allies. Every new arrival from their sector has more wonderful stories of them. Long live the colonel who said, when told to retreat: 'Retreat, hell! I just got here! Sounds like hell, doesn't it?'"

TO BUILD 454 MORE SHIPS

Hurley Gives Plans to House Committee in Asking for \$24,000,000 for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Construction of 454 vessels of 1,800,000 deadweight tons is the additional program of the shipping board disclosed to the house appropriations committee by Chairman Hurley in explaining his request for additional authorization of \$24,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Withdraws Crozier's Name. Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson notified the senate that he had withdrawn the nomination for reappointment as chief of ordinance of Maj. Gen. William Crozier. This nomination was submitted to the senate on December last, but the senate failed to act upon it.

Crowder Calls 29,999 Students. Washington, Oct. 7.—Provost Marshal General Crowder called for 29,999 grammar school graduates from 42 states and the District of Columbia, to entrain October 15 for technical schools. Of these 29,999 will be negroes.

Munition Maker Is Held. Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5.—W. J. Oliver, manufacturer, and ten officers and employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing company were arrested on charges of conspiracy, in the manufacture of defective shells.

ANCIENT CITY TAKEN

British Force Turks to Surrender Damascus.

Town Called Key to Syria and All of Palestine—Known in Days of Abraham.

London Oct. 4.—Damascus, the capital of Syria, was occupied by General Allenby's forces Tuesday morning, according to an official statement issued by the British war office.

Damascus is considered the key to Syria and Palestine. Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia university, formerly a member of the school of archaeology at Jerusalem, in a recent interview said: "The key to Syria and Palestine is the city of Damascus. He who possesses it holds the 'open sesame' to the country to the south, the west, and the north. From Damascus the British and their allies can push on to Aleppo, and when once at Aleppo the allied fleet will be able to seize Alexandretta, the most northern point of the Syrian coast."

The capture of Damascus marks an advance of 130 miles by General Allenby's forces since September 20, the day he launched his victorious attack north of Jerusalem. At that time the British have captured more than 50,000 prisoners, destroyed at least three Turkish armies and driven the enemy from Palestine and a great part of Syria.

Damascus, with a population variously estimated at from 150,000 to 350,000, is considered the oldest city in the world.

RED CROSS LISTS NURSES

Graduates and Others Needed by Army, Navy and Local Hospitals to Care for "Flu" Patients.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Every graduate nurse, every pupil, practical nurse, midwife and hospital attendant who can possibly do nursing or assist in a sick room, is being listed this week by the American Red Cross at the request of Secretary of War Baker and Surgeon General Gorgas. This applies not only to continental United States, but to all the territories and insular possessions, and to American Red Cross chapters in China, Japan and all parts of the world.

The army and navy are in great need of more nurses, and the government wants to know just what material it has, and how many nurses may be withdrawn without putting civilian welfare into too great peril.

The need of definite knowledge is emphasized by the epidemic of Spanish influenza which is sweeping over the country and causing a greater demand than ever for nurses.

ALLEGED SPY IS SENTENCED

William M. Hicks Given 20 Years in Prison and Fined \$10,000 for Violation of Espionage Act.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 5.—William Madison Hicks, convicted in federal district court a few days ago of violation of the espionage act, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Indians on Warpath.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 8.—For the third time in less than eighteen months, Goshute Indians on the Shoshone reservation near Deep Creek, Utah, have gone on the war path. It is reported.

Berlin Panicky.

Geneva, Oct. 8.—An indescribable panic, started on the Berlin stock exchange, according to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung of Munich. Shipping and armament shares especially were affected.

WILSON GREETED BY BRITISH ADMIRAL

Admiralty Board, Headed by First Sea Lord, Arrives in Washington.

DINES WITH THE PRESIDENT

Sir Eric Geddes Pays High Tribute to the United States Enlisted Men—Concurs With American Navy Chiefs.

Washington, Oct. 8.—An admiralty board headed by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, arrived in Washington as the guests of the navy department. The party came in response to an invitation extended by Secretary Daniels to return the visit to England of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department. Sir Eric Geddes said:

"For the last 18 months we on our side have had the opportunity of seeing your navy at work, and I am voicing the opinion not only of the British navy and the British nation, but of the whole of the allies when I say that your sailors, no less than your gallant troops, have won the deepest admiration."

"Seamanship, technical skill, endurance, ingenuity and good fellowship—all of these we knew we could expect from the United States navy, and it is these very qualities in a degree far exceeding our anticipations which have endeared your officers and men to us all."

"The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of men out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done one would have thought it impossible."

"The fact that the admiralty vessel which brought the party to the United States flew the admiralty flag may have significance. Never before has this ensign been flown out of British home waters. It means that a board of the admiralty, vested with full powers to make decisions for the admiralty which need not be referred for confirmation, was on the ship."

Admiral Benson, chief of operations, escorted the visitors to Washington.

Sir Eric took luncheon with President Wilson at the White House.

At the conference all matters involved in the joint effort of the allies and the United States to crush German naval power and also to make safe the seas for troop transports were discussed.

The only incident of the trip across, Sir Eric said, was also a good omen. About twenty-four hours out, a young American eagle alighted in the radio aerials of the ship.

WAR TILL VICTORY—GOMPERS

American Labor Leader, in Rome, Declares Yanks Will Carry Ideas to Hun Workers.

Rome, Oct. 9.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here Sunday. In replying to the address of welcome Mr. Gompers said he was convinced that American ideas would soon prevail among German workers. "The American people will fight until victory is won," he said.

He was loudly applauded, and cheers for America were given by the crowd at the station.

64 ARE MISSING IN BLAST

Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Buildings at Morgan Destroyed by Explosions.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 9.—Sixty-four men are missing and 325 of the 700 buildings of the T. A. Gillespie loading company plant at Morgan, N. J., were destroyed in the fire and explosions which swept the big shell factory on Friday and Saturday, according to an official statement made by Thomas A. Gillespie, president of the corporation.

SUBMARINE BLAST KILLS ONE

Two Other Men Hurt in Explosion at New York—Cause Is Unknown.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Ensign William J. Shurtley was killed and Lieut. Com. Albert Trevor and Electrician Bill were injured in an internal explosion aboard the submarine O-5 at New York. The navy department announced that the cause of the accident was not known, but that a board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate.

For Paper Admits Defeat. Copenhagen, Oct. 9.—The communist peace speech admits that the central powers are declining while the allied world powers (the allies) are standing fast, says the German socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin.

"Conscience" Money to Beat Hun.

Washington, Oct. 9.—"Conscience money to help whip the Kaiser," this was the slogan, suggested by Postmaster General Burdick and posted marked from Birmingham, N. Y. Inclosed were two \$10 bills.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong."

up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper, and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." Mrs. A. METERIANO, 86 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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VE ENEMY HE SUIPPE; NS IN FIGHT

ge Flee Swiftly
e Defeat

STORES CE FOR RHINE

aptured as Germans
de Front Between
onne—Sad Weather
y Operations.

French and Ameri-
the Sulpe river
at, are advancing
La Neuville and

15 miles northeast
Se is ten miles east
Neuville

the desperate resistance,
Germans reported to be with-
the material and destroy-
that which is too bulky to move

French Lake St. Maesne.
The French troops have captured
town of Maesne, northeast of
Reims, and penetrated the town of
Maesne, east and north of
the Arnes river.

French troops have crossed the
Sulpe river eastward of Oranville
and have reached the outskirts of
Bazancourt and Boul-sur-Sulpe after
a day's fighting.

At Cierfontaine heavy losses
have been inflicted upon the Germans,
who retired in disorder.

Yanks Clear Town of Foe.

With the American Army North-
west of Verdun, Oct. 8.—The Ameri-
cans achieved another important suc-
cess by forcing the Germans out of
Viel-Chery, northwest of Apre-
ville.

Pushing forward, they overcame the
stubborn resistance of the enemy and
threw themselves on the command-
ing heights of the River Aire.

Although by the French and Ameri-
can forces the Germans are retreating on
the front in the Champagne sec-
tor, the enemy has been caught
between Reims and the Argonne

st. The enemy has been caught
between General Berthelot's army, on
the west, and General Gouraud's
army on the east, and is retreating
toward the Retonne river.

Gain on 25-Mile Front.

London, Oct. 7.—An advance by the
mericans between the Argonne and
e Meuse was admitted by the Ger-
man war office in its daily report, ac-
cording to a Berlin dispatch.

Washington, Oct. 7.—General Per-
shing's communique reports the cap-
ture by one American company of a Ger-
man machine gun position, result-
ing in the seizure of four officers, 200
men, 75 machine guns, a number of
other mortars and a large new tank,
without a single American casu-
alty.

French Smash Ahead.

London, Oct. 7.—French troops have
pushed through the German positions
in the Champagne over a 25-mile front
north and northeast of Reims.

The official statement by the French
war office shows the French have
crossed the Aisne canal on a front of
about fifteen miles, have reached the
outskirts of Agulcourt, and are
approaching Aumencourt-le-Petit,
eight miles north of Reims.

At Gullcourt the French army is
firmly on top of the important rail-
road of Berry-au-Bac, the scene of
many terrific battles in the first Chan-
cenne offensive of 1918.

Dominant Sulpe Valley.

At Aumencourt the French are in
position to dominate the entire Sulpe
valley.

Further east the French are ad-
vancing on a line north of the towns
of Pommelle, Lavannes and Epave and
have captured Faverger on the Sulpe
river.

Far to the north the British in a
fresh advance in the region northwest
of St. Quentin have captured the towns
of Monthrehain, Du Beuvray, Field
Marshal Haig announced.

Take Fresnoy-le-Grand.

Fresnoy-le-Grand, eight and a half
miles northeast of St. Quentin, was
captured by the British, Field Mar-
shal Haig announced.

The British also improved their po-
sitions around Aubencourt-Aux-Bois,
midway between St. Quentin and Cam-
brai.

Pushing north of Aubencourt-Aux-
Bois, the British have established
themselves on the high ground toward
Les Duns. Les Duns is nearly five
miles southeast of Cambrai, the great
Hindenburg base now in flames from
the torch of the retreating Germans.

Turks and Hungs Retreat.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 7.—A re-

trement of the German and Turkish
forces north of Damascus, Palestine,
was admitted by the war office.

French Win Mont-Blanc.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Capture of
Blanc Mont and other positions in
Champagne was reported by General
Pershing in his communique for Thurs-
day, announcing further gains by the
American forces fighting with the
French. The communique follows:

"American troops fighting with the
French have driven back the enemy
and taken Blanc Mont and other po-
sitions in Champagne. Between the
Moselle and the forest of Argonne we
carried out the usual artillery and pi-
lot activity, taking a number of pris-
oners."

The American tanks, after smashing
their way through the German lines,
wheeled about and repeated the opera-
tion with deadly results. The enemy
losses were extremely heavy. In one
German company nine men were killed
and thirty were wounded out of sev-
enty. In another company ten were
killed and forty were wounded out of
eighty.

Six Great Battles.

With the French Army in France,
Oct. 5.—The four great battles that
have been in progress since September
30 from Flanders to the Meuse were
increased to six by the entry into ac-
tion of General Debeney's men around
St. Quentin and General Berthelot's
forces northwest of Reims and all
continue with great intensity. Blow
after blow is being dealt the Germans
in their strongholds of the Hindenburg
and subsidiary lines.

Tanks Defend Apremont.

American Headquarters in France,
Oct. 5.—When German forces advanced
in an attempt to capture Apremont,
on the front northwest of Verdun,
American tanks suddenly emerged
from the town in all directions. The
tanks went lurching through the Ger-
man ranks, spraying bullets into them
from all sides and spreading the at-
tention and consternation.

The American and French troops
gained more ground north of the im-
portant height positions of Blanc
Mont and Meudon farm, giving them a
secure hold on the important posi-
tions won.

British Near Lille.

London, Oct. 5.—With Field Mar-
shal Haig's announcement that his
forces are within six miles of the city
of Lille the German armies, from the
sea to St. Quentin, a distance of more
than seventy-five miles, either were in
retreat or fighting hopelessly and val-
idly against the advance of the allies.

The advance continued unrelent-
ingly, at some places the progress having
been as much as five miles, at others
less, due to terrific counter-attacks,
which, however, did not throw the
British from their positions.

Burning towns to the east, prisoners
stories of revolt in the enemy ranks
and reports of German preparations to
abandon the Belgian coast were
among the news items from unofficial
sources.

Austrians Withdraw.

London, Oct. 4.—Austrian troops
have been withdrawn from Albania,
the Austrian war office announced, ac-
cording to dispatches from Vienna.
Bert has been taken by the allies the
statement says.

Italians Smash Foe.

Rome, Oct. 4.—Taking advantage of
the collapse which eliminated Bul-
garia from the war, Italian troops
have begun a smashing offensive
against the Austro-Hungarians in Al-
bania.

The general battle opened on Tues-
day over a front of 35 miles, from the
Adriatic eastward to the Osma river.

Hindenburg Line Eliminated.

London, Oct. 4.—The entire Hinden-
burg line from the North sea to Cam-
brai was virtually eliminated in a
series of smashing offensives.

The coal city of Lens, center of
France's famous "black district," was
abandoned by the Germans without
a shot.

Armentieres likewise has been evan-
ished. The whole front between the
two towns, a stretch of 17 miles, fell
back and is still in retreat.

Roulers, the great German base in
Flanders, was reported in flames, hav-
ing been fired by the retreating Ger-
mans to the south.

A Belgian armored car has entered
Roulers as the vanguard of King Al-
bert's army.

To the south the French are rapidly
outflanking La Fere. That place
captured, only the two hinges, Lille
in the north and Laon in the south,
will remain of the Hindenburg line.

Laon already is gravely threatened
by the French, who are only five miles
to the south of it.

In the week ending Wednesday the
allies have captured 60,000 men and
1,000 guns on the western front.

The principal attack was launched
by British infantry and tanks along
an eight-mile front from Sequehart to
the canal north of Bony, in the St.
Quentin sector, and was completely
successful, Field Marshal Haig re-
ported.

Austrian troops are fighting be-
yond the Boirevoire line in the St.
Quentin sector.

Velsk is only 40 miles away.

From Velsk the Bolsheviks send out
small gunboats from which they land
parties to attack the Americans. The
Bolsheviks, however, always flee to the
shelter of a gunboat when attacked.

Alleged Spy Is Sentenced.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 4.—William Mad-
ison Hicks, convicted in federal dis-
trict court a few days ago of violation
of the espionage act, was sentenced
to twenty years imprisonment and
a fine of \$10,000.

How Millions of Men In War are Moved, Fed

Work of S. O. S. in France Ex-
cels All History of Mil-
itary Feats.

QUICK SERVICE IS THE RULE

Army Uses 1,500,000 Pounds of Refrig-
erated and Fresh Beef Each Day
—Immense Supplies Needed to
Feed Yanks—Works Like
a Machine.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.
(In the Chicago Tribune.)

In the S. O. S. Sector, France.—The
matter of feeding the army in France
is an epic story. It is truly of heroic
proportions.

Just now it requires about 1,500,000
pounds of refrigerated and fresh beef
to feed the army in France each day,
besides the hundreds of thousands of
pounds of bacon, mutton, ham, corned
beef, canned salmon, and dried and
pickled meats and fish. More than 200,
000 cans of tomatoes, corn and peas
help to make up one day's rations.

Something like 230,000 cans of jam,
8,000 cans of peaches, 5,000 jars of
pickles, 3,000 bottles of catsup, car-
loads of canned lobster and other sea-
foods, more than 2,000 boxes of choco-
late, fresh white bread made of Ameri-
can flour and all the boys want, even
the good old corn bread served hot, be-
sides the immense quantities of pota-
toes, beans, prunes, coffee, sugar, milk,
pepper, salt, vinegar, cinnamon, strap,
and about everything found in a well-
stocked farmer's pantry in the United
States are hauled before the American
army in France every day—and it is
all there right on the spot.

Works Like a Machine.
It is there in every section of France,
from Saloons and Toul to Marseilles
and from the Swiss border to the Bay
of Biscay. All France is a great in-
dustrial place and there is hardly a
spot in the whole country, including
the sections under heavy shell fire,
where the S. O. S. is not standing at
attention when the dinner bell rings.

Meat, men, and munitions, and
all manner of supplies are moving up
to the front continuously, and the
fighters are coming back for a little
rest. The machinery works smoothly
and efficiently. There are side lines
of great interest. One of these is the
traveling bathroom. An outfit that re-
quires only three trucks is now sent up
to the lines to greet the boys as they
come out of the trenches and give
them a fine scrubbing. Each outfit
will wash 500 boys an hour.

Meantime the S. O. S. is filling orders
from the front. It may be a few thou-
sand infantry, an artillery regiment
or several such regiments, machine
gun companies, and so on through the
list. They are delivered immediately.

The wounded have to be brought
back to the hospitals. The trains and
ambulances are ready and they move
like clockwork—except that getting
back from the first aid stations at times
is not quite so slow as a clock. The
wounded are sent to all corners of
France and the big machine works on
almost faultlessly.

Whole armies of the mobile sections
now are transported quickly from sec-
tor to sector. It is up to the S. O. S.
to see that all this equipment is pro-
vided.

Salvage Work Important.

The S. O. S. besides doing an enor-
mous business in the manufacturing
line, conducts a large salvage plant, or
plants, into which flows a steady
stream of battlefield wreckage. In the
clothing branch of the work alone they
are saving the taxpayers back home
\$3,500,000 a month. More important
than the money saving is the saving of
tonnage.

At one station mammoth American
locomotives are assembled "while you
wait." Six of these leviathans are put
together every day and are doing their
bit the next day.

It was found advisable to operate a
special train for American military
men between two widely separated
points in France. As soon as the nec-
essity presented itself the train was in-
stalled. It is called the "American
Special." It is manned by Pullman car
porters—negro boys who have had
long training on the de luxe trains back
home. They are rated as first class
vulgar men here. American railway
conductors have been assigned to this
train, or trains, one running each way
every 24 hours.

Of one thing the mothers back home
may be thoroughly assured, and that is
that not one of their boys wants for a
single thing in the way of subsistence
and medical and surgical attention. No
army ever took the field better pro-
vided. And while the appreciations are
being passed around it is not out of
place to observe that the subsistence
division of the war department at
Washington is entitled to a decoration
for the efficiency it has achieved.

Something over 300,000 enlisted men
and about 25,000 women comprise the
"help" in the S. O. S. organization. A
large number of officers, of course, are
required for the supervising positions,
but practically all of the workers are
men in kind who have been termed
the "ammunition passers."

Employs Army of Women.

Of the 25,000 women in the work
most of them are French women. A
two-fold aim is achieved in the utiliza-
tion of these women. A large per-
centage of them would be charged

against the state unless afforded this
means of sustaining themselves.

Not the least serious of the problems
confronting the war department was
the question of distribution of sup-
plies in France. A million men might
be landed in French ports, together
with the necessary equipment, but how
under the heavens was this vast store-
house to be transported to the later and
on up to the lines, with the man-
fold exactions that would have to be
met in doing it speedily and orderly
and with the French transportation
facilities already groaning under the
home load? The German staff agreed it
could not be done.

Ugh! here seems a good place to
introduce Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood.
He is chief of staff of the S. O. S.
He has served in the war department
with every chief of staff of the army
since the general staff was created by
congress. He is a native of South
Carolina, a nephew of the late Brig.
Gen. Johnson Hagood of the Confed-
erate army and one time governor of
South Carolina.

The present chief of staff attended
the university of his home state from
1888 to 1891 and graduated from West
Point in 1890. He has served as per-
sonal aide to Generals Hitt and Wood.
General Hagood is one of the young-
est generals of the army. He is small
of stature, quick of action, and a hu-
man dynamo. His mind works like
chain lightning.

"How did you do it?" I asked him.

A flicker of a smile flitted across
the face of the West Pointer.

"Well, we had to do it—and we did
it. That's all."

There was a mere statement of fact.
There was no philosophy to it. Just
had to be done, and—was done.

"It would be impossible for me to
tell you how this plan has been worked
out," he added. "Moreover, I am not
permitted to give out interviews to
newspaper men. But in this case I
understand you have been authorized
by General Pershing's headquarters to
get an interview from me, so I will
try to tell you something about it."

Underlying Himself.

"In the first place, it is the biggest
military undertaking in the history
of the world. No military authority
ever laid so bold a plan on this earth;
nothing that Alexander the Great,
Julius Caesar or Napoleon ever
planned compares with it in scope or
daring. The Germans laughed at us
when we proposed it, and even those
of us of the old army who sat around
the war college wondering what we
would do in a great war, never
dreamed the United States, the most
unmilitary nation on earth, could put
4,000,000 men in France. To supply
such a body of men from a base 4,000
miles away, to organize them, to fight
'em, and to fight 'em as well as the
best soldiers in Europe today—is the
greatest military accomplishment of
all times.

"So far as my end of it is concerned
it is all a matter of team work. The
work is that of the bureau chiefs.
You might compare me to the quar-
termaster of the team. I give the signals
and pass the ball, but they really do
the work, and they have done it ex-
ceedingly well. We are supply twice as
many men in France as the most
optimistic of us had expected. And
at the present rate it will not be long
before we will be supplying in France
an army four times as large as that
we had originally contemplated.

"As to the character of the work,
we have had to build and repair rail-
roads. We have built permanent docks
and wharves at the ports, and some
of these ports are more prosperous
now than they ever have been in
their history. We have constructed
aviation fields, repair shops, salvage
plants, supply depots, hospitals, cold
storage plants, water supply, etc.

Rushing a New City.

"It is rather difficult for one to
visualize the proposition of going into
an open field and constructing a 10,000
bed hospital. It means in reality a

ASTRIDE PLANE UPSIDE DOWN; RIDES TO EARTH

London.—A British airman,
while flying at a height of 1,800
feet, had the tail of his machine
shot off by a direct hit from a
shell. The machine turned up-
side down and the pilot was
thrown from his seat, but he
managed to clamber onto the
bottom of the fuselage, on which
he remained astride.

Although the machine was
out of control, he managed, by
moving forward and backward,
to balance it and glide steadily
downward. Under a strook
anti-aircraft fire he crossed the
German lines successfully a few
hundred feet from the ground.
The machine came down with a
crash and he received some in-
juries, but will recover.

GERMANY BOWS TO THE UNITED STATES IN PLEA FOR PEACE

Hun Chancellor Asks President
Wilson to End the World
War.

SAYS FOE ACCEPTS ALL
TERMS OF WASHINGTON

Kaiser in Proclamation to His Sol-
diers Tries to Explain the Situation,
but Declares the Hour is Very
Grave.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Emperor William in
a proclamation to the German army
and navy dated October 6 announced
that "I have decided in accord with
my allies to once again offer peace to
the enemy, but it will be only an hon-
orable peace for which we extend our
hand." The text of the emperor's pro-
clamation reads:

"For months past the enemy with
enormous exertions and almost with-
out pause in the fighting has stormed
against your lines. In weeks of the
struggle, often without repose, you
have had to persevere and resist a
numerically far superior enemy. There-
fore the greatness of the task which
has been set for you and which you
are fulfilling. Troops of all the Ger-
man states are doing their part and
are heroically defending the father-
land on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

"My navy is holding its own against
the united enemy naval forces and is
unwaveringly supporting the army in
its difficult struggle.

"The eyes of those at home rest with
pride and admiration on the deeds of
the army and the navy. I express to
you the thanks of myself and the fu-
therland.

"The collapse of the Macedonian
front has occurred in the midst of the
hardest struggle. In accord with our
allies I have resolved once more to of-
fer peace to the enemy, but I will only
extend my hand for an honorable
peace. We owe that to the heroes who
have laid down their lives for the fa-
therland, and we make that our duty
to our children.

"Whether arms will be lowered is
a question. Until then we must not
shaken. We must, as hitherto, exert
all our strength unceasingly to hold
our ground against the onslaught of our
enemies.

"The hour is grave, but, trusting in
your strength and in God's gracious
help, we feel ourselves to be strong
enough to defend our beloved father-
land. WILHELM."

Look to America.

London, Oct. 7.—Prince Maximilian
of Baden, the German imperial chan-
cellor, announced Saturday that he
had sent a note through the Swiss
government to President Wilson.

Prince Max's Plea.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The text of the
note, forwarded by the Imperial Ger-
man chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to
President Wilson through the Swiss
government, follows:

"The German government requests
the president of the United States to
take to hand the restoration of peace,
negotiate all the belligerent states of
this request and invite them to send
plenipotentiaries for the purpose of
opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by
the president of the United States in
his message to congress on January
8 and in his later pronouncements, es-
pecially his speech of September 27,
as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further
bloodshed, the German government re-
quests the immediate conclusion of
an armistice on land and water and in
the air."

See Instant Rejection.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Instant rejec-
tion by the United States will be the
fate of the latest peace proposals from
the central powers.

The president will handle the situa-
tion, and handle it in a hurry. He is
expected to act as soon as the state
department receives officially the text
of the notes from Berlin and Vienna.
Neither of the notes had reached the
state department last night.

There was no disposition in official
circles to distinguish between the Ger-
man and Austrian moves, as the pro-
posals are deemed but another step in
the great peace offensive now under
way.

Peace for Germany Now Impossible.

It can be stated definitely, how-
ever, that peace is impossible at the
present time as far as either Germany
or Austria is concerned.

See Foe Trying to Gain Time.

The opinion still obtains here among
army and navy officials that Austria
and Germany are working together
with deceptive propositions in order to
gain time within which to overcome
the panic among their peoples.

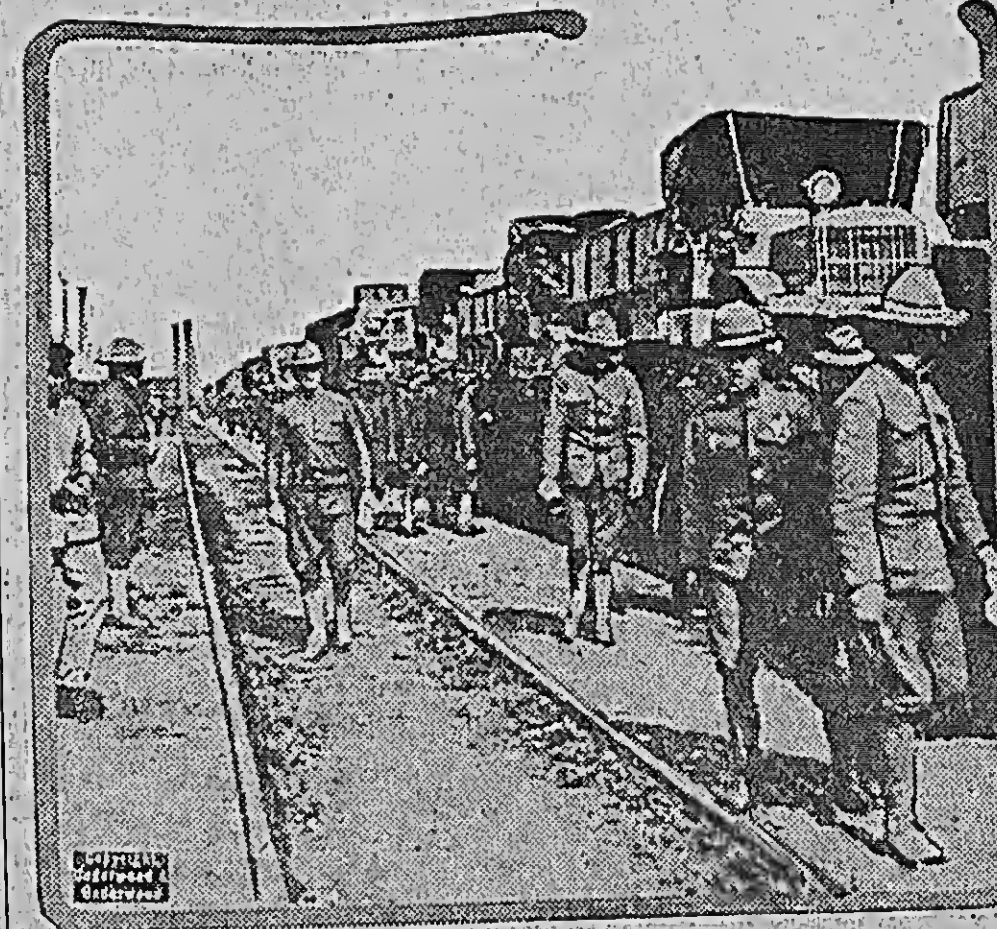
Red Cross Needs Nurses.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Every graduate
nurse, every pupil, practical nurse,
midwife and hospital attendant who
can possibly do nursing or assist in a
sick room is being listed by the Ameri-
can Red Cross.

Austro-Germans Beaten by Serbs.

London, Oct. 8.—Austro-German
troops have been defeated in fighting
with the Serbians, who pursued them
toward the old Serbo-Turkish frontier,
says a Serbian official statement re-
ceived here.

YANKEE AUTO TRUCKS ARRIVE IN ITALY



In this, one of the first pictures to arrive in this country of the actual
landing of American troops in Italy, is seen a long trainload of automobile
trucks belonging to the American forces.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

F. R. Sherwood spent Saturday in Chicago.

F. M. Hamlin and wife were in Chicago Friday.

D. R. Manzer was in Chicago on business Tuesday.

Rev. Snyder is improving from his recent attack of Spanish influenza.

Mr. Nigrin has received word of the death of his brother Hugo in France.

Will Fisher has sold his household goods and will go to the city for the winter.

Bob Mills was out last week to settle up affairs here before settling in the city.

Mrs. Phoebe Wright attended the funeral of Mrs. LeBeau in Chicago last Wednesday.

Mrs. Paul Avery was in the city from Saturday until Tuesday to care for her sister who was having an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Tom Burnett was quite ill last week but is now on the gain. Mrs. N. S. Burnett of Antioch spent Friday with her.

At the Ladies Aid meeting last Wednesday Mrs. Geo. Pitman was elected president; Mrs. F. M. Hamlin, vice president; and Mrs. H. Potter, secretary and treasurer.

The first of our blue stars in our service flag to be turned to gold is for Reuben Hook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hook, who died at Camp Grant last Friday of pneumonia. He was at the camp just one month. The funeral was held at his home this week Wednesday and his remains were laid away in the Monaville cemetery near his home. To the sorrowing family we offer our deepest sympathy. Obituary later.

MILLBURN

Ralph Chittenden was in Millburn one day last week.

Miss Ruth Fallock spent over Sunday with Chicago relatives.

Mrs. Brindbury is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Caddock.

A. H. Stewart left Monday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Penner in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Truax are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born Saturday, Oct. 5.

Castanets.

Castanets are musical instruments of percussion in the form of two hollow nut-shells, which are bound together by a band fastened on the thumb and struck by the fingers to produce a thrilling sound in keeping with the rhythm of the music. The castanets were introduced into Spain by the Moors, where they retain the name of castanuelas, from their resemblance to the form of the chestnut. The castanets were once much used in the ballet and in the opera.

Self-Denial.

You must practice self-denial if you would get well and keep well. There is no other way—no short cut or road to health. Do not permit yourself to be deluded on this subject.

Health and Wealth.

The dollar mark is a sign of wealth, but not health. Health without wealth is better than wealth without health. It is possible for a man to have both.

Impossible.

You could not persuade a man that a homely girl is a good manicurist.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

MICKIE SAYS



TREVOR

Miss Mary Fleming was a Wilmot visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hartnell entertained relatives from Racine Sunday.

Hiram Patrick of Burlington spent last week with his brother G. Patrick.

Ebert Kenedy is visiting his daughter Mrs. Clayton Lester at Forest Park.

Chas. Barber and wife of Kenosha spent the week-end with Mrs. Henry Lubeno.

Mrs. Sidney Rassmussen of Kenosha is visiting her sister Mrs. Knudson and family.

Mrs. Harrison of Milwaukee and Mrs. Sweet of Kenosha are visiting with Mrs. Maggie Parks.

There are a number of cases of influenza about. Dr. Becker of Silverlake is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdel left for Chicago Monday morning where they will spend the winter with their son.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Muiz returned to their home in Chicago Sunday after spending a few days with their parents.

Mrs. Elvira Brown was called to Kenosha Sunday by the serious illness of her sister Miss Rachel Smith at Kenosha hospital.

Mrs. Chas. Miller and daughter returned to Chicago Friday after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Ann Sheen.

The Kenosha boosters made Trevor a call Thursday afternoon. The town people including the teachers and pupils gave them a hearty welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredson and children of Racine were guests of Mrs. Frank Yaw at Camp Lake last week. They called on friends here Thursday and Friday.

There were over eighty tickets sold for the dance Saturday evening, which was given by the Modern Woodmen and Mystic Workers for the benefit of the Trevor Red Cross.

There will be fourteen stars on the Trevor school service flag which will be dedicated Friday evening, at the same time the Mystic Workers will also dedicate their service flag which contains three stars. Rev. Pollock of Antioch will conduct the service. The Trevor young people will give a program.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the old Andrew Herman farm, at Gross Lake, situated 3 miles southwest of Antioch, on

Wednesday, Oct. 16

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit:

5 head of cattle coming in soon.
Lumber wagon with set iron wheels, corn planter with 80 foot check roll mower nearly new, drag nearly new, walking plow, nearly new, sulky cultivator, 2 sets of double harness, single harness, pulverizer, horse rake, hay rake, 300 shocks husked corn, stack of alfalfa hay.

Usual terms.
Chas. Meeklenburg, Prop.
Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.
J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on his farm, situated 2 miles south west of Antioch on the Fox Lake road, on

Thursday, Oct. 17

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit:

28 head of live stock—Matched black team coming 4, wt 2800; bay mare coming 4, wt 1250; bay gelding coming 4, wt 1200; pony gentle to ride or drive, 5 yrs old; gray yearling colt, 14 milkers and springers, 1 2-yr bull, yearling heifer, 2 calves 4 months old. Saw and 9 pigs 6 weeks old, 30 chickens, 12 geese 20 turkeys, and 4 ducks.

International manure spreader, hay loader, hay rake, side delivery rake, McCormick mower, Deering corn binder, Deere riding corn cultivator, drill, walking cultivator, corn planter, pulverizer, 3-see and 2-see drag, crusher, 1 2 1/2 hp gasoline engine, pump jack, milk tank, 12 milk cans, buzz saw, 1 3/4 in wagon trucks, hay rack, surrey, bub sleigh 6 ft runners, milk wagon, pony cart, 600-lb scales, Cyclone seeder.

Double set britchen harness, drop tug double harness, single harness, some spare collars and fly nets, forks, shovels, snatch whistles, stock heater, maul, wire stretcher, post digger, 2 chicken coops, 2-ton wagon rack, log chain, 6 in. post auger, 80 ft hay rope and pulleys, hay fork and trip rope, Kilmale steel press drill, 60 gal oil tank, one man cross cut saw.

18 acres corn in shock, 8 tons alfalfa hay, 8 tons timothy hay, stack wheat straw, stack oat straw, 250 bu oats, 50 bu barley, 20 b nearly seed potatoes, fine steel range, side board, hard coal heater, a bling machine.

Usual terms.
Beit Bown, Prop.
Geo Vogel, Auctioneer.
Geo Bartlett, Clerk.

WILMOT

Miss Healy was a week end visitor at Waterford.

Mrs. Cliff Pacey and sons drove to Burlington.

Mr. A. Pankin was ill several days the past week.

Mary Boulden spent Wednesday afternoon in Burlington.

Mrs. A. Shack entertained her father from Darien Saturday.

Ben Nett and family spent Sunday at the Lentz home in Bassett.

Mrs. Henrietta Horton has been ill of the influenza the past week.

The Lutheran Ladies Aid met at the Lutheran hall Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Brower of Kenosha called at the Ernest Peacock home Saturday.

Mrs. W. Win and son of Richmond spent the week at the L. Hegeman home.

Edith Deon came home from Kenosha Tuesday, ill with Spanish influenza.

Chas Kahis and wife and Frank Kahis and family motored to Kenosha Tuesday.

Geo. Hazelman is recovering from a very serious attack of the Spanish influenza.

Mrs. B. Litzburg and daughter Bernice spent Thursday at E. Peacock's.

Prof. A. Smith and family of Union Grove were in Wilmot on business last Saturday.

Mrs. G. Voltz, of Milwaukee, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hegeman this week.

George Wilbur Lewis was commissioned a Captain in Washington the last of the week.

Albert Shack and family have moved to Kenosha where Mr. Shack is employed in the Nash works.

Mrs. Eugene Pelletier has been entertaining her mother Mrs. Kerson from the east this week.

Mrs. Horrick was called to Chicago Saturday by the serious illness of her daughter with Spanish influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright were in Chicago over Sunday to meet their daughter Mrs. T. Puzan who is on her way east.

Mrs. O'Brien, who has been spending several weeks with the Misses Moran returned to her Chicago home the last of the week.

Ruth and Aileen Morgan from Beloit college and Vera Hegeman from Milwaukee are expected home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Schenning have rented the R. D. Buckley home and will move their household from goods Schennington this week.

The Union Free high school board has decided to equip the basement rooms for manual training which will be under the instruction of Prof. Phillips.

Acquaintances of McKinley Hodge, of the Great Lakes, in this locality are glad to hear he is recovering from his recent severe pneumonia attack.

Mrs. A. Reynolds was called to Kenosha Saturday because of the serious illness of her sister Mrs. W. Peterson and her daughter Margery with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Swenson received word that their son Private Roy Swenson, A. E. F., had been gassed on Aug. 4th, and has since been in a hospital undergoing treatment.

Mrs. J. Carey has been at Silverlake this week assisting in caring for her mother, Mrs. J. Ludwig and brother Russell who are both very ill with the Spanish influenza.

Henry Meeklenburg was ordered to report at Camp Custer on Friday. On Thursday his sister, Mrs. A. Halldorf accompanied him to Beloit to call on their brothers Ered and Charles.

Mrs. F. Burroughs, president of the local Red Cross branch, is going to keep boxes for donations for the Belgian Relief on hand at the Lutheran hall. Gifts of clothing will be acceptable at any time.

Mrs. A. H. Kruckman has sold her interests in Wilmot to the Kruckman estate and has been selling her household goods at private sale this past week. She will spend the winter with her mother in Indiana. The Frank Kruckman family will occupy the house she has vacated and have rented their home to Prof. Phillips and wife.

Pvt. James Madden with the Canadian forces was severely wounded in the thigh in action lately. His mother received a telegram announcing the fact last Saturday. This is the second time James has been wounded in the past few months. A silver star will be placed on the U. F. H. S. service flag for him.

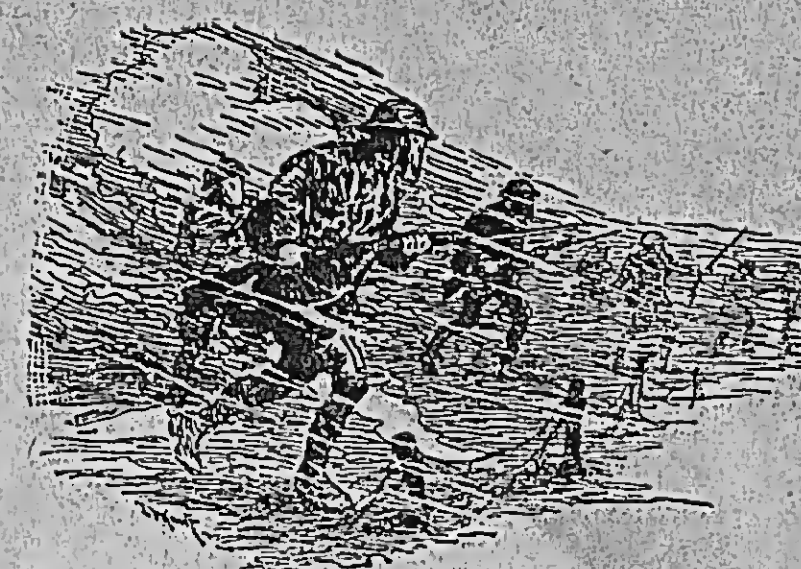
Just to Oblige.
"Why did you put up your city hall to look like an ancient castle?" "Well, the movie people pay a good bit of taxes here, and they said it would be a great help in filming medieval scenes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Carroll River Water Power.

The Carroll river in South America is said to have a remarkably even year around flow for a tropical stream and also to afford a great opportunity for the development of electrical power. There are three waterfalls within a short distance of the spot where it empties into the Orinoco river, and from the lowest of these it is estimated more than a million horsepower can be generated without any necessity of building dams.

Welsh "Starfell."

Reference to a "starfell" in a recent West Wales branch of promise case puzzled the court. The "starfell" is the household linen usually brought by a Welsh bride to her new home. The custom, still practiced, is one of great antiquity. In early times a girl was not allowed to get married until she had spun the linen and from it comes the term "starfell." "Starfell" is now bought at the shop, to the old folks a degenerate innovation.



Forward!

With no thought of bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases into which they plunge—with every muscle tense, with every faculty of mind alert, with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

That is the way our men are going into battle. When the shrill whistle sounds the advance, out they go—their whole heart in the task before them. No power on earth can hold them back.

Forward!

The same sharp challenge to battle is sounding for us. We must answer in the same proud way—the way of our fighting men—the American way. We must lend the way they fight.

We must show the war-maddened Hun a united American people moving forward shoulder to shoulder, irresistibly, to Victory.

Our task is to supply the money, the ships, the guns, the shells that we must have to win. It is a tremendous task. We must do it as our fighting men do theirs—with the indomitable spirit of Victory.

We must work, and save, and lend with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

Get into the fight—with your whole heart. Buy Bonds—to the utmost!

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Swift & Company

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